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MINNESOTA

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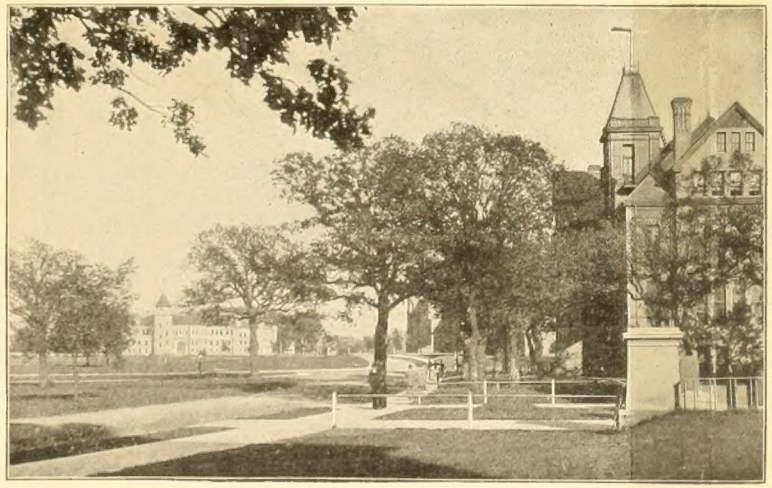
The North Star State is termed
The Great Bread and Butter
State of the Union

Minnesota's butter exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is one of the largest and most complete ever made at any exposition in any country. There are tons of butter in tubs for competition, and in Minnesota's two exhibition cases all other exhibits have been eclipsed as to size.

One piece occupies a large refrigerator whose sides are of triple sheets of plate glass. This stands on a platform raising it five feet from the floor. The sides of this platform are large panels of glass, back of which is shown Minnesota flour. The refrigerator itself is 8 x 10 feet on the floor and rises fifteen feet. Inside is a beautiful monumental piece of statuary representing Minnesota as "The Bread and Butter State." On a pedestal sits a mother who is giving bread and butter to a child at her knee. It is typical of the state's domestic spirit, is fine in its conception, and artistically carried out. At the four corners of the pedestal are figures representing Education, Agriculture, Mining and Labor, while a medalion of Governor Van Sant is at one side. From the floor of the refrigerator to the top of the sitting figure is ten feet, and 1,500 pounds of butter were used in its construction. The glass faces are also ten feet high. This forms a central feature of Minnesota's splendid



CAMPUS, STATE UNIVERSITY, MINNEAPOLIS.

The educational advantages of Minnesota are second to none. The State University had an attendance in 1903 of 3170, and the State Agricultural School and Experiment Farm, which is a part of the State University, had an attendance of 700, a total of 3870 students.

agricultural exhibit and alone cost nearly $3,000.00. It attracts more attention than any other exhibit in the Palace of Agriculture, which is itself the largest building ever erected, covering as it does over twenty acres of ground, and all the world has vied there in the magnificence and uniqueness of their displays.

The second model shown in butter by the State is in the corner space nearest the Minnesota Agricultural exhibit, of the Exposition Company's large refrigerator which is ninety feet long. Minnesota's corner is 18 x 8 feet in size and the model represents the discovery of St. Anthony Falls by Father Hennepin. Only a suggestion of the Falls is given, and above it Father Hennepin is represented as just stepping from a canoe to the shore. The canoe is being steadied by a French voyageur while an Indian with paddle in hand keeps the boat in the current of the river. The canoe is 11 feet long and the figures are nearly life size. In the construction of this piece nearly 1,500 pounds of butter is used and the cost is nearly the same as that of the above.

The modeler of both pieces is Mr. John K. Daniels of St. Paul, who in doing the work has been compelled to work continually for hours, day after day in these refrigerators, kept at a temperature several degrees below freezing. Mr. Daniels is of Norwegian birth and has, though a young man, gained an enviable reputation as a sculptor in marble, while in that of butter modelling he has no equal in the United States. His work has been seen at the Minnesota State Fairs, and he secured fame by his model of Minnesota's New Capitol at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, but his pieces at this great Universal Exposition are the most pretentious he has ever undertaken, and they are praised not only by the general public from the fact that they are of butter, but by competent judges for their artistic merit. Mr. Daniels has been engaged on these models for two months during the fair and while at his work great crowds have continuously watched him, almost refusing to believe that he was in fact, using only table creamery butter.

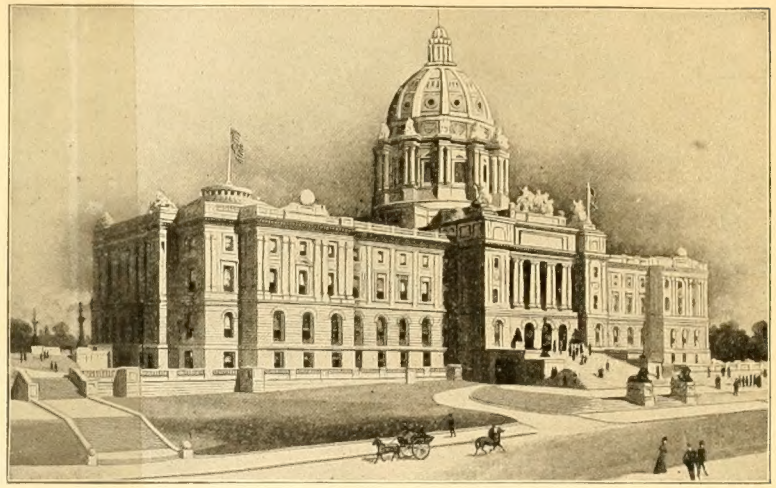
Minnesota has demonstrated to the world that in dairy products she takes her stand pre-eminently in the foremost ranks. Her success in attaining the reputation which she enjoys has been almost phenomenal, and she may feel justly proud of what has been accomplished along dairying lines.

Minnesota begun her series of successes in winning prizes in 1884 when she won grand sweepstakes at the New Orleans Cotton Exposition. Again in 1893 she won first premium at the World's Fair in Chicago, and in 1896 gold and silver medals at the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, National Creamery Buttermakers Contest. In 1897 the victory of 1896 was repeated at the Owatonna, Minn., meeting of the National Creamery Buttermakers Association, a gold medal and silver cup being the trophies.

In 1898 the National prize again went to Minnesota at the Topeka, Kansas, meeting. In this same year four first premiums were won at the Omaha Exposition. In 1899 the first prize was again won at the National Creamery Buttermakers Contest at Sioux

Falls, South Dakota. Again in 1900 Minnesota butter won first place at the National Contest at Lincoln, Nebraska.

At the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, in 1901, while Minnesota took second place on the sweepstakes, she was in the lead at most of the scorings with an exhibit transported a thousand miles as against New York with its butter within a few hours' journey. However, it was agreed that Minnesota did not take second place to New York as a dairy state.



NEW STATE CAPITOL, ST. PAUL.

Built of Georgia marble, cost of building and furnishings, $4,500,000.

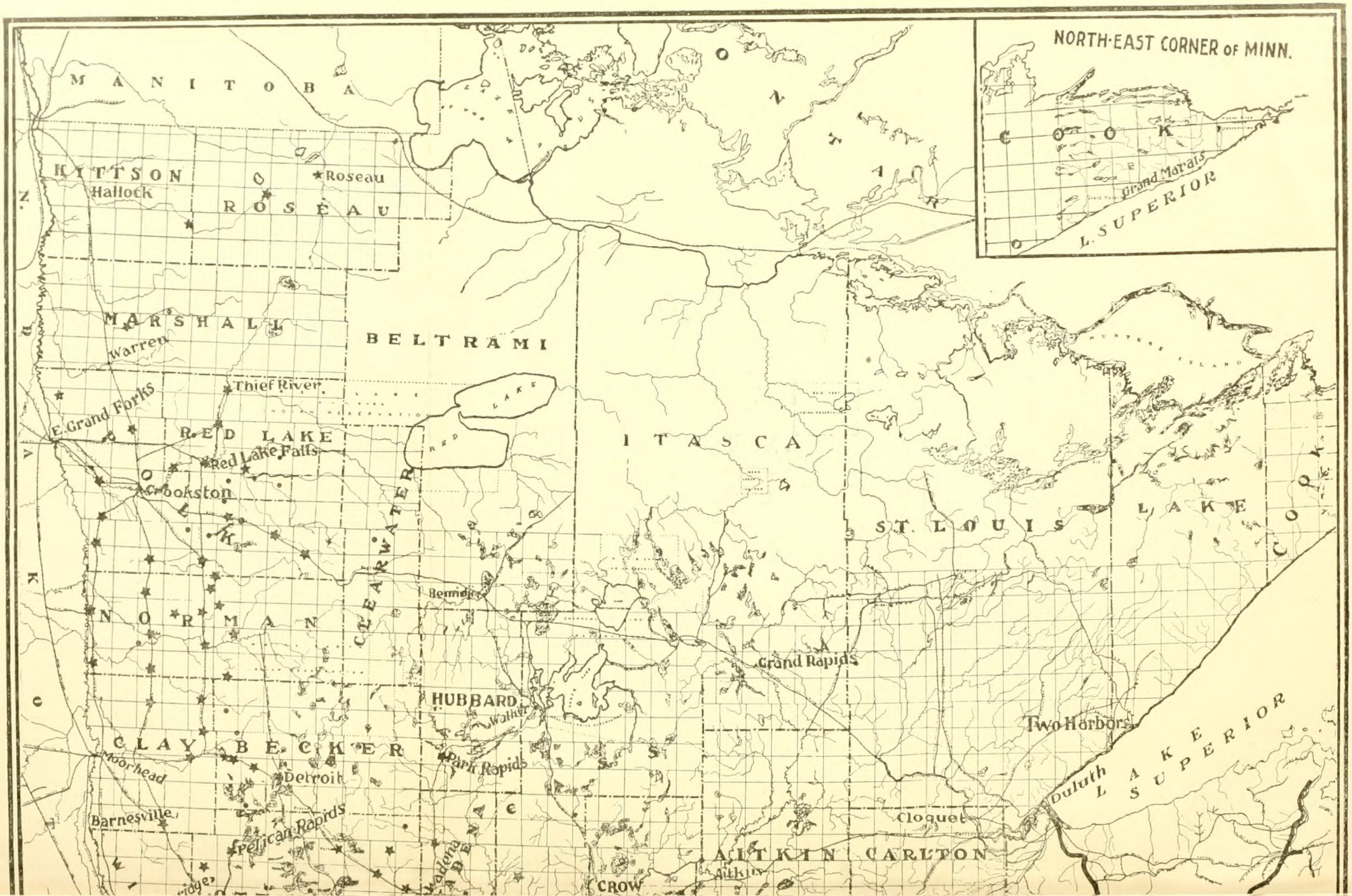
At the National Creamery Buttermakers Convention held in St. Paul in 1901 and in Milwaukee in 1902, where there were larger entries than ever before, Minnesota products easily held their high position carrying off the largest number of prizes of any of the sister states. Minnesota victories are more than National, she having taken the grand sweepstakes prize at the World's Exposition at Paris in 1900, where her products came in competition with those of the world.

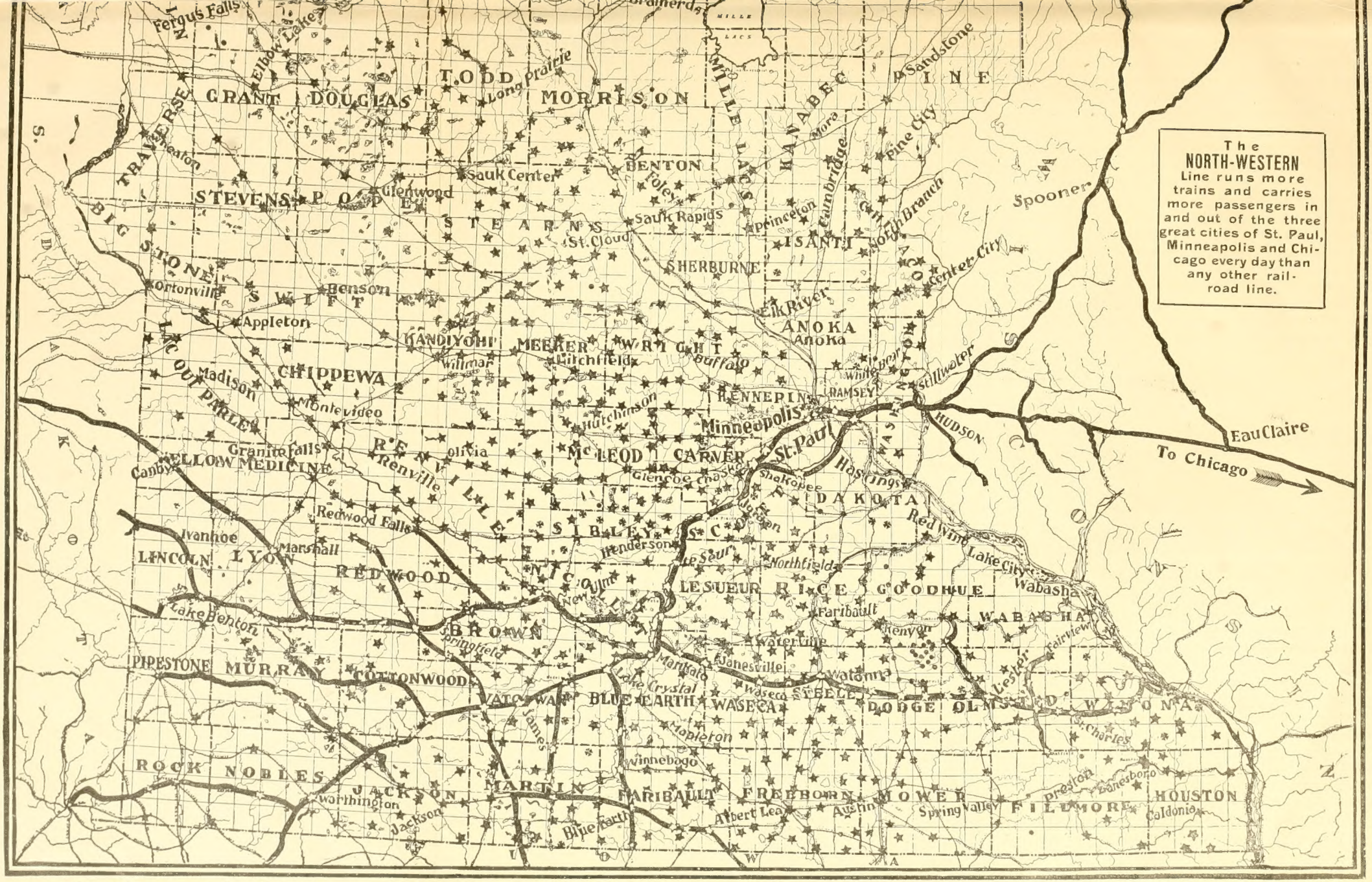
The winning of so many prizes has served more than to satisfy the pride of those interested in the upbuilding of the dairy interests of the state—it has resulted in creating an active demand for Minnesota butter in the markets of the world, and the people who have been producing this golden product which has made the state so famous, have profited accordingly. Minnesota is today receiv-

There are still thousands of acres of vacant lands in Minnesota awaiting the farmer and stock raiser. There are also thousands of acres of land in Northern Wisconsin along the line of the C. St. P. M. & O. Ry. between Hudson and Superior and Ashland, suitable for agriculture, stock raising and dairying, with the markets of St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Milwaukee and Chicago close at hand.

For information as to these Wisconsin lands address T. W. TEASDALE, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

MINNESOTA, in 1849 established as a Territory. In 1858 admitted as a State. Area 83,365 square miles. In 1890 population 1,301,826. In 1900 population 1,751,394 and during this period Minnesota had a greater increase in population than either Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska or Kansas. At the close of 1903 Minnesota had 7,250 miles of railway and of this mileage the **North-Western Line** contributed 1,124 miles. Wisconsin had 7,000 miles of railway and of this amount the **North-Western Line** contributed 2,495 miles.





★ Creameries. ✱ Cheese Factories. ▬ Indicates the NORTH-WESTERN LINE comprising the C. St. P. M. & O. and C. & N.-W. Rys.

MINNESOTA ranks very high in its educational advantages. A large school fund has been accumulated (mainly from the sales of land, pine timber, mineral leases, royalties on iron ore, etc.), from which the State annually makes a liberal distribution to such schools as meet certain requirements. The fund at present amounts to nearly sixteen million dollars and is constantly growing.

ing a higher premium for her creamery butter in the eastern markets than any other state in the Union, and this of course means more money in the pockets of the producer.

One of the factors which have been instrumental in placing Minnesota where she stands today as a dairy state is the Dairy and and Food Commission. This department was created by an act of the state legislature in 1885, giving to it the execution of laws enacted to protect the dairy industry, and to guard against the foes of the butter interests, such as oleomargarine and the by-products that have fraudulently assumed the name of butter. In the same spirit, for the purpose of assisting in the creation of a state reputation for dairy products, Minnesota dairymen have been prohibited from keeping cows in a manner, either as to stabling or feeding, that would result in the production of unhealthful milk, and to protect the creameries and cheese factories from using milk or cream which has been contaminated by careless and ignorant methods in handling the same in a way that would make them unclean, impure and unwholesome.

FARM SCENE IN MINNESOTA.

Under the laws which have been passed for this purpose, rigid inspection of the herds of the state has been carried on by the Dairy Commissioner and his deputies, and what was at first regarded as unlawful interference by them in the liberties of many of the dairymen has resulted in their welcoming and carrying into execution such reforms as have been for the best.

The present State Dairy Commissioner, W. W. P. McConnell, has been conducting a series of monthly scoring contests for the past three years, and they have been of unestimable value to those creameries and buttermakers who have participated in them. These scorings have been followed up by educational work, and great benefit has been derived.

The state has not only been successful in attaining an enviable reputation for butter quality, but her growth in the dairy business has been rapid and continual. In the year 1900 there were 582 creameries and 60 cheese factories in operation and during the year 1903 there were 769 creameries and 80 cheese factories in actual operation. These creameries received milk from 428,222 cows, producing 1,652,325,525 pounds of milk per annum, realizing to the patrons of these creameries $12,262,162.72 during the year for their milk alone.

The total number of pounds of creamery butter in round numbers made in 1903 was 75,000,000, which at the average of 20 cents per pound would amount to $15,000,000. The total amount of dairy butter made on the farms by hand churning during the year is estimated at 22,000,000 pounds, the value of which was $3,300,000, making the total value of the butter product alone for the year $18,300,000.

The total number of cows in Minnesota, according to the 1890 United States census, was 593,908 and the increase up to 1903 was about 65 per cent, or a total now of 982,560. Of the 200,000 farmers in Minnesota 54,000, or 27 per cent, are patrons of creameries. Of the 83 counties in the state only 11 on the northern boundary are without creameries. Stearns County, with 32, has the largest number, and the others average about 10 each.

While the other interests of the state have increased in wonderful ratio, the dairy interest has kept well in the lead of all our agricultural industries. The following statistics for the year 1903 indicate how the state has progressed:

Total number of creameries in state	769
Milk received, pounds	1,652,325,525
Butter sold to patrons	3,288,791
Butter sold to others, not shipped, pounds	433,543
Butter sold and shipped within state, pounds	7,380,712
Butter sold and shipped out of state, pounds	63,196,954
Amount paid patrons for milk	$12,262.162.72
Total number of creamery patrons	54,000
Total number of cows supplying milk to creameries,	428,222

It must be borne in mind that only about half of our farmers who keep cows are contributing milk or cream to Minnesota creameries. However, with the continued harmonious and combined efforts of the Dairy and Food Commission, the Dairy School, the Farmers Institute, the dairy and farm press and the Minnesota buttermakers for the education of the farmers to a knowledge of the benefits to be derived from patronizing creameries, the prospects for the future of the creamery industry are very promising. The old cow must and will continue to grow in favor with the agriculturists of the commonwealth.

Being the pioneer line through southern Minnesota, it was natural that the very best creamery growth should follow the right-of-way of the NORTH-WESTERN LINE, so we find the counties most thickly dotted with creameries to be Brown, Blue Earth, Cottonwood, Dodge, Faribault, Jackson, Le Sueur, Martin, Nicollet, Olmsted, Scott, Sibley, Steele, Watonwan, Waseca and Winona, all traversed by the NORTH-WESTERN LINE and this line of railroad handles fully one-fifth of all the dairy products of the state that are shipped to outside points.

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE traverses the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Michigan, North and South Dakota and Wyoming, operating a total of 9,064 miles of first class railway. For information as to train service for thru' travel and desirable locations for the homeseeker and business man, apply at any of the following offices:

Chicago, Ill., 212 Clark St.
Milwaukee, Wis., 99 Wisconsin St.
St. Paul, Minn., 396 Robert St.
Minneapolis, Minn., 600 Nicollet Av.
Duluth, Minn., 302 W. Sup. St.
Omaha, Neb., 1401 Farnam St.
Kansas City, Mo., 823 Main St.
St. Louis, Mo., 505 Olive St.

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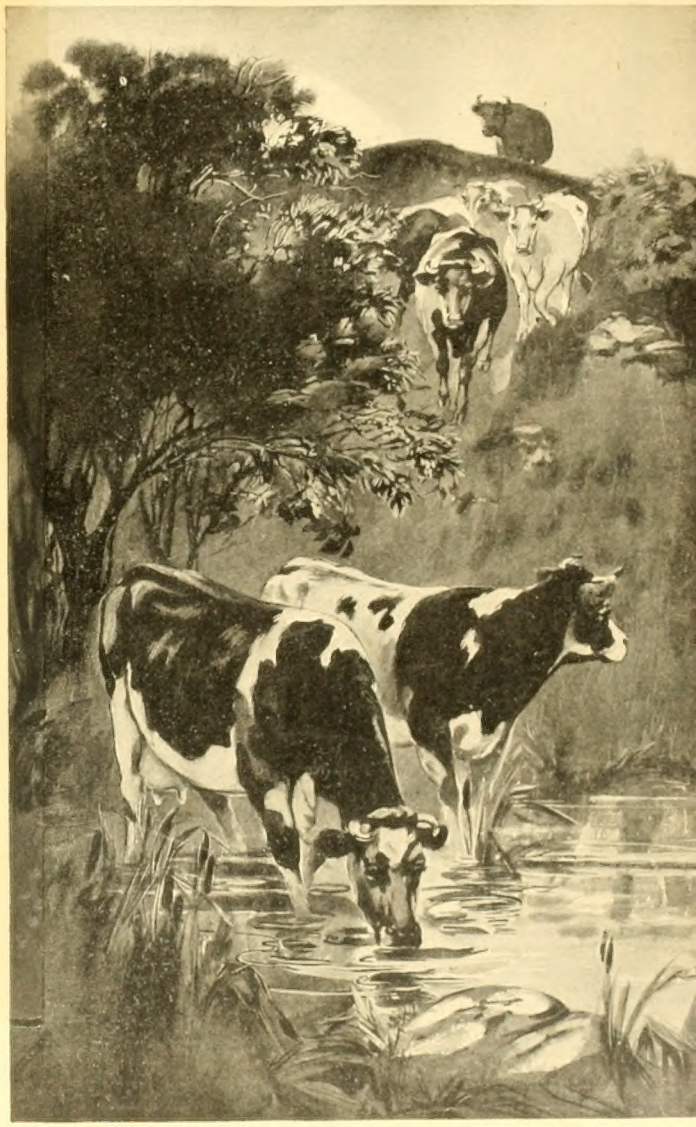
The

Dairy Interests of Minnesota



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